Nippon Times

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LUFTWAFFE FORCES BLAST FOE TARGETS IN FURIOUS ATTACKS

Major Portion of Caen Still Held by Germans Despite Efforts of Invaders

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—German battleplanes, yesterday, again continued their effective low-level raids against enemy targets on the foremost frontline in Normandy.

Creating a veritable air umbrella over the whole front, German fighters attacked enemy troop columns and vehicle traffic with bombs and machine-gun fire.

Aerial combats developed with enemy bomber formations bound for the rear area in northern France. So far reported, 11 Anglo-American planes including six four-engined bombers were destroyed in these encounters.

Last night, heavy German bombers together with swift fighter squadrons operated over the invasion area and Seine Bay launching attacks against enemy ship concentrations and disembarkation points. Enemy airfields in the bridgehead area were also raided with bombs and machine-gun fire causing several fires. Violent explosions were also observed in ship concentrations off the Normandy coast.

British Pay High Price

The British 2nd army, utilizing an unusually immense quantities of material, succeeded Sunday in penetrating into the ruins of Caen from the north and northeast after five weeks of bitter fighting although, according to anti-Axis plans, it should have been taken on the first day of the invasion.

The town, however, is still not solidly in the hands of the British. In the major part of the town, which was completely ruined by the fighting, battle was continued in the forenoon with growing violence. The British intent to force their way through Caen southward by the strongest concentration of all forces and arms on the narrow area was frustrated everywhere by the German defense forces.

How costly yesterday's attack was for the British is revealed by the fact that one single division alone reported the destruction of 103 heavy British tanks.

The British high command concentrated further divisions yesterday and moreover employed the heavy artillery of battleships off the Orne mouth as well as a considerable number of motorized forces and howitzer batteries which, in joint action with battleplanes and fighter-bombers, directed relentless drumfire against the whole length of the German lines.

These troops, toward noon, started an attack from the north and northeast and succeeded in penetrating into the German defensive system at some points and advancing as far as the ruins of Caen.

Breaches Sealed Off

Supported by artillery and by numerous tanks two Anglo-Canadian divisions attempted to gain control of the ruins of the once beautiful Norman harbor and coastal town. They were, however, only able to make a breach of about two kilometers deep south of Heroetville and slightly west. Both breaches were sealed off again.

British forces near Buron and northwest of Caen also attempted to gain ground in the direction of Caen, but were compelled to suspend their attempt after having suffered severe losses in men and material.

While locks and sluices of Houlgeat at the Orne mouth were flung open by the Germans, thus preventing General Montgomery's advance through the flooded stretch from the east, German machine-gun nests and snipers near Caen are forming impassable barriers.

The British offensive against Caen was continued during forenoon today with increased vigor. The main weight of the British thrust was directed against the district southwest of Caen where British tank formations, after several hours of drumfire, advanced one kilometer.

Fighting was still in full swing this afternoon, but the enemy troops failed to get beyond Orne so that the entire southern and southeastern part of the town still remains in German hands.

Off the Orne estuary large ship concentrations were observed today indicating that reinforcements of troops and material are being disembarked there to replace their severe losses.

Meanwhile the eastern edge of the town is being pounded with unprecedented volume of drumfire. Especially, the area east of Caen between Orne and Troarn is exposed to heaviest enemy artillery and trench mortar fire.

The American large-scale attack between Vire and Taute was in the meantime, also continued with considerable violence yesterday after fresh reinforcements were brought up.

General Omar Bradley's troops advanced on the western side of Vire and made a thrust toward Cavigny and reached the area of Le Desert from a southwesterly direction where heavy fighting continued today.

Thrusts south of Carentan were intercepted by German troops north of Saint Eny. All enemy tanks collapsed in face of violent German defense fire and 29 American tanks were destroyed.

The locality of La Haye du Puits situated south of Cotentin Peninsula changed hands four times yesterday. However, the dominating mountain position east of La Haye du Puits was reconquered by the Germans after a determined storm attack.

British Casualty List Soars as Fresh Raids Of V-1 Harass London

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—Fresh barrage of flying bombs again yesterday poured into southern England and the London area shoving the death list higher, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London today. A Reuter report said that the evacuation of London by school children continued rapidly during the weekend. Over 10,000 left yesterday under governmental plan and many hundreds more departed in accordance with private arrangements. Another 10,000 will be carried away today. York is thus far the only place to enforce compulsory billeting for the evacuees, but the threat of compulsion has been issued at Doncaster to deal with the objectors.

SANGUINARY BATTLE CONTINUES AT VILNA

German Defenders Being Strengthened With Heavy Weapons Against Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—Although suffering a heavy defeat in the previous day's fighting in their large-scale attempt at breaking through west of Kovel, the Soviets in the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front brought up fresh divisions and yesterday attempted to push westward in three directions.

The focal point of these Soviet operations is at present in the Vilna area where the fighting has become particularly embittered as the German defenders are steadily being strengthened with heavy weapons.

The German garrison in Vilna withdrew to the center of city where after bitter street and house-to-house fighting the Soviets were repelled. They suffered such severe losses their subsequent attacks were made with tanks alone. Thirty of these were destroyed within the past 48 hours.

The Soviet formations making a thrust towards Duenaburg have suffered such heavy casualties that they had to wait for reinforcements before attempting to push ahead along that town.

Meanwhile, the Soviets from Minsk and Bobruisk are trying to join hands with the Soviet formations operating in the Lida area in order to pierce the German front westward towards Grodno.

The Soviet right wing in the southern sector between Kovel and Lemberg is also getting ready for action. Yesterday they carried out attacks with minor forces and were repelled with heavy losses. In this fighting 37 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

At Polosk and adjacent sectors, German troops remained in their former positions.

Due apparently to the severe losses suffered on their first attempts at breaking through west of Kovel, the Soviet offensive on the northern wing of the southern sector abated considerably yesterday. However the concentration of strong Soviet forces on the narrow front with deeply echeloned reserves indicates forthcoming large-scale operations. The question is still open whether or not when other parts of the southern part up to Dniester will be included in the zone of operations.

At present it is difficult to say whether the massed attack on the northern wing of the southern front in the Kovel area marks the beginning of the large-scale offensive with the aim of rolling up the German southern front or whether it comprises a divisionary operation on a gigantic scale. This much appears certain that the objectives of the first two days' attack despite employment of three tank corps and 10 divisions which later increased by fresh tank and rifle formations were not of operative nature, but were locally limited.

Troops movements behind the Soviet front indicate, however, that the offensive is to be extended to the southern sector.

Germans Fight Back

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—An estimated strength of 140 divisions is employed by the Soviet army in the gigantic battle on the Eastern Front, declared Hugo Morero, German war correspondent, in his radio broadcast today surveying the general situation on the Soviet front.

What the German troops had accomplished in the central sector is almost beyond human imagination, he said. Physical and moral strain on the individual soldier on the battlefront stretching over 500 kilometers between the Pripet Marshes and Dvina can hardly be expressed in words. With overwhelming numerical superiority, the Red Army is trying to smash the German strongholds, he stressed.

Pointing out that the German troops are frequently cut off completely from the rear lines of communications by Soviet pincer movements in the rear of the German forces, the correspondent emphasized that these trapped German troops, however, manage to fight their way back to erect new barrier positions a few kilometers back where they make their last stand to enable the heavy German arms and supplies to be withdrawn undisturbed by the Soviets.

He concluded grimly that the fighting on this front is continuous and sleep or rest are no longer known.

SOVIET FORCES FAIL TO EFFECT LANDING IN BIGHT OF VIIPURI

Finns Again Force Soviets to Retreat—Sink More Than 20 Landing Craft

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—The Red Army again yesterday attempted with the support of artillery and naval guns to land on two land tongues in Viipuri bight, but were foiled and forced to retreat. More than 20 landing craft and vessels operating in these waters were sunk by Finnish defense guns, according to the Finnish war communique issued today.

On the other fighting sectors, thrusts of local importance were made in the area between Suomenvedenponja and Vuoksen which were frustrated and Soviet attempts to enlarge their bridgehead position at Vuosalmi were foiled or repulsed.

Northeast of Lake Ladoga, Soviet pressure supported by air formations in the direction of Uukan Noana and Leimola was particularly strong and fierce fighting developed in the Oedemark terrain where six Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Meanwhile, landing attempts were made in Viipuri bight yesterday, but with the support of effective coastal batteries, Finnish forces sank at least one large-sized tugboat, six smaller vessels and one landing craft, while another tugboat was set ablaze.

While this fighting was going on, Finnish and German air formations raided Soviet troop concentrations several times at Vuosalmi and destroyed with the aid of the ground defense 24 Soviet machines, eight of these on the Eastern Front.

The Finnish headquarters announced today that a total of 803 Soviet tanks were destroyed during the past month at various front sectors since the beginning of the Soviet large-scale offensive on June 9.

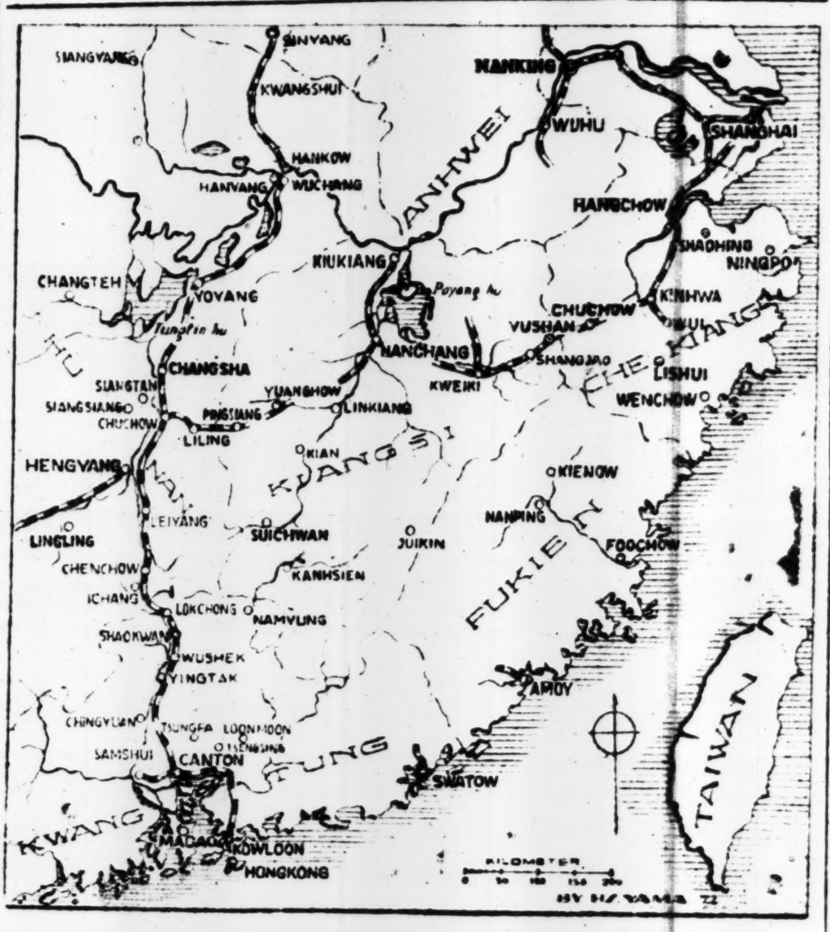
In addition, 995 Soviet aircraft were downd by Finnish and German fighters, Finnish ground defenses and Finnish and German naval flak during the same period.

Ba Han Sees Chen, Usami

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 10.—The Burmese Special Research Commission headed by Dr. Ba Han now visiting here, called on Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, and Uzuhiko Usami, Japanese Minister stationed in Shanghai, this morning.

South China War Scene



Occupation of Chingyuan and Taishan by the Japanese Forces has been admitted in a Chungking communique which states that Nippon troops are continuing their advance in a northeasterly direction from the walled town. The above map shows the wide area covered by the present operations in China.

GRAVE FOE POSITION IN CHINA ADMITTED

Wallace Holds Two-Hour Conference With Roosevelt—Silent on Election

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 11.—U.S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace arrived in Washington yesterday and conferred with President Roosevelt on the afternoon of the same day. Wallace merely smiled when asked whether he would seek the Vice-Presidential nomination. He said he had made no plans to attend the Democratic Convention and that his re-nomination was entirely up to President Roosevelt.

China Situation Grave

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—After a two-hour conference with President Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who returned today to Washington from Seattle on the last leg of his journey from Chungking, declared that the military situation in China was "very grave," according to a Washington dispatch.

Wallace's first visit to the White House after his Siberia and Chungking trip attracted 100 reporters and photographers who hoped he might say something about his vice-presidential prospects in the forthcoming election.

Emerging from Roosevelt's office, Wallace told newspapermen, "We had a very lengthy and important conference on China." Declaring that the military situation in China was "very grave," he told the reporters that he and Roosevelt had not discussed 1944 home politics.

Asked if he was a candidate for Vice-President, Wallace replied that there would be plenty of time to talk about that later. Asked if he would attend the Democratic National Convention at Chicago opening on July 19, Wallace replied "I am the chairman of the Iowa delegation."

A U.P. correspondent in Washington, meanwhile, said that Roosevelt was confronted with one of the most momentous decisions of his career in determining whether to compel the Democratic Convention to nominate Wallace for Vice-President.

The correspondent said that there was no question of Roosevelt's ability to control the Convention and have Wallace on the ticket but he must decide whether it would be wise to avoid the bitterness Wallace's renomination would create among the Democrats.

He explained that the conservative Democrats' opposition to Wallace is largely based on the fear that Roosevelt, who is now aged 62, might die in office thus automatically making "radical" Wallace president.

Tito Given Full Command

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—King Peter II of the Jugoslav Government in exile has placed Marshal Joseph 'Tito' Brozovich in complete command of all military forces in Jugoslavia and has agreed to stake his crown on a postwar plebiscite, according to an Algiers dispatch last night.

MAHATMA REJECTS WAVELL'S SCHEME

Indian Leader Urges People to Engage in Non-Violent Non-Cooperation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 9.—Mahatma Gandhi, addressing a group of Congress workers at Poona recently, flatly rejected the proposals for cooperation offered by Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, according to the Times correspondent at New Delhi who reports as follows:

The important points of Gandhi's speech before Congress workers at Poona are: firstly, his rejection of the cooperation proposed by the Viceroy and secondly, his virtual disclaims of any intention to start civil disobedience. The good impression this might have been expected to cause was lessened by his recommendation to all Congressmen to practice "non-violent non-cooperation."

Gandhi's advice to the Viceroy is that neither the war effort nor alleviation of the present economic problems can be effectively pursued except by a representative of the Indian Government, free from all foreign control. True, there are, as Gandhi admits, difficulties—communal tangles, but these are quarrels among brothers. In other words the professed British responsibilities for the minorities of which the Viceroy has spoken, in Gandhi's opinion, do not concern Britain.

Even if circumstances were favorable for civil disobedience, says Gandhi, the authority vested in him by the Congress to conduct such a campaign, lapsed with his imprisonment as it has not been restored by his "accidental release."

He calls attention of the Congressmen, however, to the "golden lines" of the All-India Congress Committee's resolution authorizing every individual or leader to act as he thinks fit "within the limits of truth and non-violence."

Renounce Fame

While not everyone is capable of wielding the potent weapon of civil disobedience within these limits, "non-violent non-cooperation can be practised by everyone." The duty of every Congressmen, he says in effect, is to renounce fame and wealth and accept suffering rather than say "yes" when it is a question of cooperating with a government as at present constituted. What the non-violent non-cooperation, as recommended by Gandhi, means in actual practise remains to be seen.

Observers in Delhi take it to mean that the Congress Party's attitude toward the Government should be that maintained up to the time of the adoption of the Civil Disobedience Resolution of August 1942, which was generally described as non-violent non-cooperation.

We have come some way since then. The Viceroy's purposefulness in the matter of postwar economic planning has induced important and influential supporters of the Congress Party to work with the Government and accept seats on the Executive Council. It is evident from Gandhi's speech, which contains one or two unflattering remarks about capitalists and industrialists, that he disapproves of these developments. In his opinion, it will give the Government the impression that settlement of the present trouble is not a matter of urgency.

Before making his speech at Poona, according to his followers, Gandhi had again been in correspondence with the Viceroy, this time to ask that he be permitted to see the Congress Party leaders still detained. He suggested that if there were any objections to this, he might discuss the matter personally with the Viceroy but, according to the same sources, Wavell replied that such a meeting would not serve any useful purpose. Gandhi's supporters profess to have gained from the Viceroy's reply the impression that this refusal was not necessarily the final word. Whether the Government will regard the situation as having changed by Gandhi's speech, however, remains to be seen.

Gandhi's policy concerning the solution of Constitutional questions remains based on the "Quit India" resolution and on which there is no possibility of settlement between the Congress and the Government. Gandhi's change of method from mass civil disobedience to individual non-violent non-cooperation—practised by the Congress Party with impunity up to August 1942—will certainly be interpreted by Hindu Nationalists as leaving the Government without an excuse for continuing the detention of the party leaders.

6 ANTI-AXIS RAIDERS ARE DOWNED AT YAP; TRUK ATTACK FOILED

Japanese Forces in Central Pacific Areas Continue Effective Fight Against Foe

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 11.—Japanese Forces on Yap Island shot down six enemy planes in combat with 20-odd anti-Axis raiders that attacked the island yesterday.

All the rest of the enemy were repulsed.

On the night of July 8 up to dawn of next day, a formation of 23 large-size enemy planes attempted to attack our positions on the Truk Islands. Contacting the enemy, the Japanese Forces succeeded in beating off all the raiders.

Enemy Force's Seen Active

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 11.—On Saipan Island, the anti-Axis forces have been continuously augmenting their air strength. Large-sized aircraft, numbering about 50, reached Aslito airfield yesterday while 20-odd flying boats made port at Saipan harbor.

In the sea area northwest of Tinian Island, a considerably powerful enemy fleet consisting of two aircraft-carriers accompanied by 30 cruisers and destroyers has been observed in movement.

Against the Japanese bases around Saipan Island, the enemy planes have been persistently carrying out attacks. On July 10, an aggregate total of 90 aircraft came over Omiyajima Island (Guam) and carried out bombing attacks against the Japanese fort and other coastal positions in concert with bombardments by cruisers and destroyers.

Several tens of the enemy planes also attacked Tinian and Rota islands.

ORLEMANSKI MAY SEE POPE

Polish Priest Reported to Desire Talks on Status of Poland

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—Pope Pius XII, upon the entreaties of Myron Taylor, American diplomatic representative at the Vatican, is reported to have agreed to receive Father Stanilaus Orlemanski, Polish priest from Springfield, Massachusetts, whose trip to Moscow and subsequent talks with Premier Josef Stalin had aroused considerable criticism in certain Catholic circles, according to a United Press dispatch from Vatican City.

He is expected to discuss with the Pope the prospects of an agreement between the Vatican and the Kremlin regarding the future of Poland and the status of the Catholic Church in the Soviet Union, the dispatch said.

The UP dispatch, however, was denied tonight by the Vatican authorities.

Argentines Continue Their Solid Support Of President Farrell

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—Although the political situation in Argentina has become extremely delicate of late especially in view of the intensified Anglo-American pressure on that country, the people of Argentina are continuing to remain solidly behind President General Edelmiro Farrell whose policy they are convinced provides for the best interests of the country, according to reports received here. It is learned from Washington that the United States Government is urging Britain and other American Republics to enforce immediate economic sanctions against Argentina, but it appears that this pressure plan is showing signs of falling through as certain American countries receiving from Argentina food supplies and other various vital war materials are beginning to voice protest against the United States' plan.

CHUNGKING ADMITS LOSS OF CHINGYUAN

Enemy Communique Also Reveals Capture of Taishan By Japanese Forces

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—Admitting the occupation of Chingyuan by the Japanese Forces, the Chungking military authorities, last night, issued the following communique on the Hunan-Kwangtung war situation, according to a Chungking dispatch.

"Fierce fighting in the outer defense positions of the walled town of Hengyang continued from noon of July 8 up to the evening of the next day with fighting in the southwestern part being particularly severe.

"On the Kwangtung front, the Japanese Forces in the Chingyuan sector occupied the walled town of Chingyuan after being reinforced. With two attacking units, the Japanese further advanced in a northeasterly direction from Chingyuan and the Chungking troops engaged them in battle.

"Along the Si River, the Japanese Forces in the Hsinhui sector, 70 kilometers southwest of Canton, advanced westward and on June 29 occupied Taishan, 110 kilometers southwest of Canton. In the vicinity of the above walled town, the Chungking units are now launching a counter-attack."

Foe Air Force Desperate

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 10.—The United States Army Air Force in China, in its desperate last efforts to restrain the Japanese Army Units now irresistibly advancing along the Canton-Hankow Railway, is conducting bombing attacks over land and sea in the South China area with dogged persistence.

During the past 10 days or more the enemy has air-raided strategic points in and around Canton by night with small forces of B-29's and B-25's in waves, sometimes for as long as two to three hours at a stretch. It is clear that the enemy is seeking psychological effects inasmuch as he deliberately passes over strategic points within the margin of safety in order to cause alarms to be sounded so as to bring on unrest among the people. On the other hand, the enemy operations, making use of the moonlight or by flare-bombs dropped by parachute, have been wholly ineffective. The bombs dropped have invariably missed the important military establishments aimed at and the damage to the Japanese side has been negligible.

What is abominable about the enemy operations is the indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning of innocent non-combatants in the streets of cities and towns, which is earning the most fiery resentment of the Chinese people.

The reasons for the recent enlivened air activities on the part of the enemy are considered to be: (1) A desire to restrain the Japanese in their South China campaign; (2) a wish to destroy the Japanese lines of communication by sea and (3) an intention to disturb the peace areas in South China. On the whole, it is believed that the enemy is motivated by the necessity to make a show of aggressiveness in order to camouflage his desperate situation in which the United States Army Air Force in China is about to be driven out completely from its Pacific seaboard bases. Thus, it is surmised that with added Japanese pressure on the enemy air bases in the hinterland, such guerilla activities on the part of the enemy will intensify. This will only afford added opportunities for the Japanese Army Air Units in China to wipe out what remains of the enemy's airpower in China.

JAPANESE PRESSING MOP-UP OPERATIONS IN NU RIVER TERRAIN

Anti-Axis Casualties Top 23,000—Enemies Smashed Near Lungling, Mangshih

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO

Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, July 9.—Having increased the strength of its assaults, the main body of the Japanese Forces that has been engaged in a hot pursuit of a large enemy group along the bank of the Nu River, is now vigorously launching attacks at every point day and night with the aim to annihilate the enemy remnants.

Already, the anti-Axis forces have suffered tremendous casualties with 23,000 of their troops killed or wounded since the start of their first counter-offensive on the Nu River Front.

In an attempt to disturb the strategic facilities between Lungling and Mangshih, the 20th Division and the 228th Corps of the Chungking army, based at a point eight kilometers southeast of Lungling, have been active since July 2. Forestalling the enemy's operations, various Japanese Units suddenly struck at the rear of the enemy position on the evening of July 5 and stormed the main position at dawn on the following day under the cover of a dense fog. Failing to counter-attack, the enemy troops, without even firing a single shot, fled to the north-eastern districts.

In the vicinity of Mangshih, a detached unit of the Japanese Forces dealt a smashing blow to another enemy group. The enemy troops fled leaving their dead comrades piled in heaps on the battlefield.

Continuing their smashing onrush, the Japanese are extending further their mopping-up operations.

U.S., Chiang Troops Smashed

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO

Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, July 9.—The greater part of the main body of the 42nd Corps of the Chungking army and 400 American troops that penetrated the position north of Myitkyina on June 29 was practically annihilated by July 2 in hand-to-hand battles with the Japanese Forces.

In these battles, the enemy abandoned 135 bodies, while the enemy troops taken prisoner by the Japanese numbered 74. War trophies captured by the Japanese included three light trench mortars, eight heavy and light machine-guns, 87 rifles, four wireless sets and telephone apparatus, besides more than 21,000 rounds of various ammunition.

Meanwhile, the vigorous attacks of various Japanese Units are being continuously directed against the American-Chungking combined forces that planned to retake Myitkyina, the vital base in North Burma. Greatly hampered by our Indian offensive operations and due to the heavy rain, the air supply setup on which the foe had placed great hopes has been disrupted, with the result that the fighting morale of the enemy troops has declined. On top of this, the situation has been aggravated by the epidemics raging among the enemy troops.

Decisive Stage Reached

By S. ENDO

Of the Military Press Corps

BASE ON BURMA FRONT, July 9.—With the arrival of the regular rainy season, the offensive and defensive battle in Burma extending over vast area of some 5,000 kilometers has entered upon a decisive stage.

The fierce onslaughts of the Japanese Units, coupled with the torrential rain, have completely deprived the Anglo-American forces as well as the Chungking expeditionary forces of their fighting spirit. The enemy is suffering not only from dearth of food-stuffs but also from such epidemics as malaria, cholera and smallpox, and his fighting power is swiftly declining. Despite the desperate false propaganda, the enemy's attempt to retake Burma will end in a great tragedy, and the Anglo-American-Chungking forces are now dreading the Japanese advance toward Chungking and into

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

FOE SEEKS TO CUT OUR SUPPLY LINES

Neutrals Closely Watching War Situation in Pacific Centered on Saipan

By Arrangement with the Asahi

MADRID, July 8.—The United States apparently is seeking to destroy Japan's supply lines before undertaking an all-out attack on Japan itself, according to reports and comments in the anti-Axis press.

While the British press, notably The Times, is treating the American communiques on the Saipan campaign quite soberly and comparatively small, it is showing the greatest concern in regard to the Pacific War as a whole and especially the situation in China. The American press, as was to have been expected, is making a great deal of noise regarding an "imminent attack on Japan proper." Although it is to a large extent propaganda for intimidatory purposes, the war leaders of the United States are earnestly thinking of destroying Japan's productive power and then of striking at Japan, as may be seen from the fact that the building of the Victory-type of ships has recently been stopped in order to build troop transports.

It appears that the American intention is to secure airpower and seapower over the Pacific and to cut off Japan from the southern regions so as to deprive Japan of its supplies. The Times, of London, on June 20 had the temerity to make the following comments:

"First, inasmuch as the American control of the sea in the Pacific has enabled the United States fleet to move freely the possibility of turning to the 'Pacific First Principle' has considerably increased. Secondly, the Japanese Navy may fight in the nearby waters, but since supplies become difficult in the absence of the command of the air and the sea, various pivotal points in the south will lose their importance. Thirdly, we must not overlook the activities of the American engineering corps. Since they can easily build a port for accommodating large ships, with bulldozers and tractors, they don't have to capture a large harbor. Fourthly, nobody doubts the bravery of the Japanese Forces, but the American forces may resort to a strategy of destroying the Japanese supply lines."

Neutrals Watch Situation

By Arrangement with the Asahi

MADRID, July 8.—Neutral countries are showing concern to a considerable extent about the development of the war situation in the Pacific area with Saipan Island as the center.

The ABC newspaper here in an editorial in its issue of July 7 exhibits a great interest in the movements of the Japanese Navy in the future. The editorial begins with the remark that the war situation in the Pacific is gradually taking on a dramatic character.

It proceeds:

"Words are employed in the Japanese communiques on the war situation on Saipan which are of a surprisingly profound import compared with that which have marked Japanese war communique in the past. The advance of the American fleet to Saipan from the Marshall Islands has materialized earlier than had been expected. It is seen that Japan will now mobilize its naval and air forces and strain every nerve in order to beat the American fleet."

EISENHOWER PREDICTS LONG, BITTER STRUGGLE

Declares in Broadcast Reich Morale High and Internal Collapse Is Remote

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, predicted a "long and bitter war" in a broadcast to the American people from his headquarters today, according to a New York dispatch.

Enumerating the list of anti-Axis successes on the Eastern Front, Africa, Italy and in France since the fall of Tobruk two years ago, Eisenhower said that the trend toward over-optimism was understandable. However, he made it clear that the German morale is such that an internal collapse is a false hope.

"We must be prepared now in all our operations—home front and fighting front—for bitter fighting. There will be fighting of the most strenuous character with heavy losses and we must fight for every foot of ground."

He said grimly that the American push on the western flank contained nothing spectacular, adding that it is slow, painful slugging.

Press Comments

Tuesday, July 11,

LESSON FROM THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—If there is any person who, unable to view the war as a whole, is obsessed by the situation at one focal point and is seized with worries, his courage must be likened to that of a rabbit. Open a map of the Pacific and mark all the islands which the Americans have newly acquired since the commencement of hostilities. Are they not all of them such as can be seen only by the aid of a magnifying glass? And how many, after all, have they been able to secure?

What, on the other hand, of our situation? Do we not hold Borneo, one of the three largest islands of the world, Sumatra, Celebes, Malai and the bulk of New Guinea? Are not Thailand, French Indo-China, the Philippines and Burma our staunch allies? Are they not all cooperating with us with unstinted effort? What matter to us the minute, almost invisible dots over the vast Pacific?

And especially, what of the Asiatic continent on which the American air force depends as base? Through the brisk activities of the Japanese, China has been cut in two with the provinces of Hopei, Honan, Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangtung as the boundary. The American air force in China is now in such a condition that it must abandon all hope of securing advance bases on the continent. Even Roosevelt, Churchill and Wallace could not help admitting that Chungking is now in a desperate plight, politically, economically and strategically.

We are not trying to ease our own minds by pointing out these things. We are far from forgetting the momentous nature of the situation we are facing. There is no question that we must renew our resolve and redouble our efforts in the face of the fact that the enemy is endeavoring to cut us off from the Southern Regions and to strike at us at home. But any person forgetting the war as a whole but is seized with useless uneasiness must be regarded as one who has no sense of proportion.

Consider the instance of the Russo-Japanese War. There was a time during that war when an enemy fleet sank the Hitachi Maru and caused navigation through the Genkai Sea to stop, threatening even the waters west of the Izu Peninsula. At another time there was a severe shortage of arms and ammunition, and despite the efforts of the arsenals and private munition factories the needs of warfare could not be met.

Such was the situation at one time in that war, but it ended in the most brilliant victory of all time. What made that victory possible? Assuredly the stamina of the people who cooperated with the Army, Navy and Government, withstanding all hardship and want and overcoming all difficulties with firm conviction in our final victory.

After the Liaoyang campaign, Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces on the continent, said in his instructions: "In our operations now directed toward our final goal, nothing is more important than cooperation and coordination among the different units of our Army." He then went on: "But the common weakness of man is to be obsessed by the war situation directly before his eyes and unwittingly to forget the ultimate issues, thus delaying the execution of his duties. This is something one must strictly guard against." Are these not instructions we would do well to lay to heart?

ENEMY'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY AND OUR COUNTER-MEASURE

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—It is not difficult to imagine that the Saipan campaign is not an easy one to the enemy. Such might not be the impression so long as attention is confined to the counter-offensive operations of the enemy in the central Pacific preparatory to the determined attack upon Saipan, but once we turn to the Pacific war as a whole we find that Saipan is some 3,500 miles from the enemy's base of operations, namely, Pearl Harbor.

Even in his awareness of the importance of Saipan, the enemy cannot be conceived as having planned an entirely new sort of strategy 3,500 miles away from his base. There is only one sort of strategy which the Americans are pursuing with dogged persistence, and that is to make their productive capacity tell.

It must be noted that this industrial capacity is not something separate from the economic activities of the Americans. With his resources and industrial capacity, the enemy has postponed the development of the Second Front until this moment. Neutral observers say that there must be some other reason than industrial capacity for the delay, but it should be remembered that MacArthur himself in undertaking the South Pacific counter-offensive was for a long time dissatisfied with the quantity of arms he was receiving.

The enemy has planned his new strategy with due regard to his industrial capacity and economic capacity as a whole. In view of this it is clear what is indispensable on our part together with moral stamina.

We must contrive so that our industries will exercise their total capacity to such an extent as to overwhelm the enemy productive capacity. It is a well-known fact that unprecedented strides have been made in such industries as are most important for warfare, and that in an incredibly short time. But there is still room for more effort and invention in the different fields.

VITAL SUPPLY LINES OF SOVIETS BOMBED

10 Tanks, 20 Guns, 300 Vehicles Destroyed as Luftwaffe Raids Eastern Front Areas

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—Supporting the hard-pressed German ground troops, hundreds of German battleplanes all day yesterday and early this morning operated over all important Eastern Front sectors with smashing attacks against threatened German front positions and against vital Soviet supply roads.

According to incomplete reports of German bombing and strafing attacks yesterday, 10 tanks, 20 guns and 300 vehicles of the Soviet forces in the central and northern sectors were destroyed. In addition, the Soviets lost 24 aircraft mostly in aerial combats yesterday and five more this morning in the central sector. Six more were downed over the northern front and three over the Karelian sector.

Two nocturnal mass raids were directed against the railway stations of Korosten and Olevsk, both important junctions of the rail line linking Kiev and Kovel in the central sector. Although the Soviets had considerably strengthened their defenses at these stations and despite the employment of fighters and flak batteries, German fliers reported heavy destruction at both stations. The Soviets had also tried to smoke-screen the railway targets.

At the Olevsk station, large fuel dumps were blown up and violent fires caused. Despite the increased Soviet defense, not single German aircraft was lost during the two large-scale night raids.

Supply Lines Smashed

Also at other Eastern Front sectors, strong formations of German battleplanes smashed Soviet supply transports at Rovno and Shmerinka while other night fliers bombarded troop concentrations north of Jassy, northeast of Vilno and in the Lida region. Other targets attacked by the German night raiders were Wilikije, Luki, Polodsk, Toropez and Tarnopol.

Near Vilna, Soviet tank spearheads and artillery positions suffered severe damage.

Meanwhile after the heavy defeat inflicted on the Soviets in their previous days' large-scale attack west of Kovel, the Soviets were only able to continue their attacks with minor forces only. The Soviets were again repelled with heavy losses losing 37 tanks.

West of Baranovichi, lively fighting developed at the Szczara and Njemen and the Soviet attempts to penetrate the flanks and rear of the German rear-guards were repelled. The German garrison in Vilna withdrew to the center of the city. In bitter street and house-to-house fighting all Soviet attacks were repulsed and their losses were so heavy that the Soviets yesterday attacked with tanks only of which 30 were destroyed in the last 24 hours.

Northwest of Polotsk, the Soviets restarted their attacks with freshly brought up rifle divisions and despite the strong pressure, the German lines withstood the Soviet masses. The majority of the attacks broke down before the German positions while others were shattered in hand-to-hand fighting. Apart from many killed, the Soviets lost several hundred prisoners.

Vilna Fight Rages

In the central and northern sectors, the Soviets sending into action several fresh divisions brought from the rear to the frontline are trying to push westwards in three directions. The focal point of these Soviet preparations is at present in Vilna where the German defenders are steadily being reinforced by heavy weapons so that the fighting here assumed very bitter character.

The Soviet formations during their thrust against Duenaburg have suffered so heavy casualties that they were compelled to wait for further reinforcements before attempting to push ahead along the Dvina. The Soviets from Minsk and Bobruisk are trying to pierce the German front in a westerly direction toward Grodno.

The Soviet right wing in the southern sector between Kovel and Lemberg has also been prepared for further action. The concentration of the Soviet forces on a narrow stretch of the front with deeply echeloned reserves indicates a forthcoming large-scale action. The question is still open when the other part of the southern front up to the Dniester will be included in the zone of operations.

U.S. Scribe Reveals Terrific 'V-1' Effect; London Hits Floor When Missile Arrives

Domei

LONDON, July 10.—"I feel a lump in my stomach every time I hear the flying bomb," said chief correspondent Geoffry Parsons of the New York Herald Tribune. He admitted that whenever he hears the approach of a flying bomb he ducks his head under the pillow. This might seem foolish, he said, but many people have saved their eyes and ears by taking this precaution.

One of Parsons' colleagues recently returned from the Normandy bridgehead to London. After a brief stay in London he said to his chief: "Please let me return to France. My wife will be terribly worried if she learns that I am in London instead of France."

Parsons then told of his experiences while visiting an American staff headquarters in London. When the sound of a flying bomb was heard, all the officers immediately threw themselves flat on the floor. A colonel who, that morning, had returned from France was the quickest. He suddenly disappeared with a crash under a long heavy table.

Sir Kennet Clark, Director of the National Art Gallery, Parsons further reported, owes his life to quick and momentary action—by flopping to the ground. He was standing in a queue waiting for the bus when a flying bomb approached. He, alone, of all the people in the row ran to a doorway and threw himself to the ground. After the explosion, he looked around and found the street empty. Of the many people who had been waiting for the bus, he alone, had survived.

MANPOWER DEARTH WORRYING AUSSIES

Caused by Drafting of Huge Number of Men and High Casualties in War

Australia has frequently been called the "unsociable continent" and as long as this "unsociableness"—less than three inhabitants per square mile—has merely economic repercussions, it is an internal Australian affair and bearable in times of peace, says the German Economic Report in a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

Its dangers, which in England prior to 1939 only a few authorities on population, who moreover were laughed at, dared to hint at, have only now in the war been realized by wider circles. In the same way as in the first world war, so today, too, there are far more Australians fighting on the fronts than Englishmen and Britishers from other parts of the Empire so that their losses in the course of the war so far are incomparably higher.

Of 11,400,000 Canadians, 750,000 are serving with the armed forces, while of 6,900,000 Australians already 870,000 are doing so. In December 1943, the London Times had to admit that the sanguinary losses of the Australians in the Asiatic, African, and European war theaters had sapped Australia's national strength to such an extent that she would come out of this war with an alarmingly decimated population.

Up to November 1943, according to British reports, nearly 70,000 Australians had been killed in action or had been wounded so severely that they had become unfit for further service. The great demands made on Australian manpower—be it for military service, be it in armament production—has led to a serious labor shortage in all other economic branches. In particular in agriculture, conditions are heading for a severe crisis.

In Australian agriculture prior to the war, 500,000 people were employed. To-day there are only 350,000 left, mostly aged men, women, and youths. Their working output is half of that of prewar days. As a result agricultural production in all branches shows a strongly retrograde trend. This is in particular due to the fact that apart from grain Australia supplies to allied war conduct numerous high class products—butter, cheese, eggs, sugar, canned vegetables—in whose manufacture a considerable amount of labor is required.

While production due to labor shortage is retrogressive, demands are growing. In the food sector alone exports of meat and butter are to be doubled, and that of canned goods trebled. Since it is impossible to comply with this request from regular production, London has demanded that Australia slaughter 4,000,000 heads of cattle and 35,000,000 sheep. This would mean a decrease in Australia's livestock reserves of about one-third and would naturally considerably lessen future exports.

Australian industries and transport facilities are suffering just as much from labor shortage as farming and cattle breeding. In the course of the war new industries were established, for instance iron and steel works and chemical plants, whose demands further shortened the labor which was already insufficient as it was, thereby further structural changes occurred in Australian economy and the agragrian sector was deprived of labor which will hardly return to it after the war.

Mining, especially that of coal, lignite and non-ferrous metals, was considerably extended, and the task was allotted to Australia by Britain and the United States to supply coal to territories which before the war belonged to the British market. As a result there prevails in Australia at present a serious coal shortage which is still further aggravated by strikes in the coal mining districts of New South Wales.

At the beginning of 1944, the labor situation of the Australian Commonwealth was so catastrophical that it decided to decrease the armed forces. The Financial News in London remarked in his connection that as regards the labor problem the Australian Government had seen no other way out but a reduction of the army by a strong curtailment of monthly draftings, and accelerated releases from service besides the regular exemptions. It is characteristic of the dangers inherent in Australia's lack of manpower that in order to maintain the economic machinery one sees no other possibility but a decrease of the army at a moment when the war in Europe is at its climax.

YOUTHS DESERTING CHUNGKING AREAS

Disappointed With Repeated Military Setbacks, They Seek Refuge in Nanking Sectors

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CANTON, July 10.—Disappointed with the successive defeats of the Chungking forces since the start of the Japanese large-scale operations on the China continent, many Chinese, particularly the youths of the intelligent class, have deserted the Chungking regime, seeking refuge in the peace zones of the National Government of China.

Giving voice to the miserable plight of the Chungking forces, the spokesman of the Chungking regime said that the recent Japanese operations on the China continent were second only to the Hankow and Canton operations in magnitude and admitted that Chungking had been inflicted severe blows. Chungking's agony has been increasing in parallel with the loss of territories, due to the onslaughts of the Japanese. General Chang Fa-kuei, Commander of the Chungking 4th War Zone, is reported to have suggested the resorting to political offensives, admitting the impossibility of continuing military offensive. It is unavailable what kind of practical measures Chang had in mind, but it cannot be denied that despair and disappointment dominate Chungking military circles.

Evincing the unwillingness of the Chinese masses to comply with the demand of the Chungking authorities, the residents of Honan and Kwangtung provinces who were ordered to evacuate into the hinterlands, have sought refuge in the nearby districts. Not only were they unwilling to evacuate into the hinterlands, but many of them have successfully escaped, in spite of strict watch, into the peace zone. Most noteworthy is the fact that many of these deserters are youths of the intelligentsia.

The daily increase of deserters among these youths is said to be partly due to the compulsory recruiting of youths for military service, but the tendency that youths are being alienated from the Chungking regime is apparent.

Meanwhile, General Hsueh Yueh, who was assigned to defend the 9th War Zone at the head of the 24th Division is reported to have lost most of his troops before the onrush of the Japanese Units and fled southward, accompanied by the rest of his forces.

MANY CAEN CITIZENS DEAD

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—The number of Frenchmen lying buried beneath the debris of Caen is estimated at 40,000. Most of them lost their lives in the heavy artillery fire on the first night of the invasion. Many of the inhabitants, nevertheless, remained in the town even after the invasion began for the suburbs remained comparatively unaffected. On Friday night, the old Norman harbor town was once again raided by hundreds of British bombers and the population again suffered heavy losses. There were no military objectives which might have justified this raid since the front at that time was far from the town and since Caen was of no importance either as a supply base or as a road junction.

STALIN DOMINATING BRITISH, AMERICANS

Cleverly Making Them Submit To His Diplomatic Policy, U.S. Commentator Writes

By Arrangement with the Asahi

SOUTHERN FRONT, July 9.—Premier Josef Stalin is cleverly making the United States and Britain submit to his diplomatic policy, said Karl von Wiegand, American commentator, who writes about the trend of the relations between the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans in an article which appeared recently in the San Francisco Examiner.

"Various problems in Europe are being disposed of by the skilful and clever diplomacy of Premier Stalin who now has President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill under his complete control. The announcement of the surrender of one-third of the Italian fleet to the Soviet Union vividly and concretely told the fact how Roosevelt was obliged to yield to Premier Stalin at the Teheran Conference. In fact, it was only one of the steps that Roosevelt had to take to 'humor' the Soviet leader.

"But what did the Anglo-Americans gain in return for their submission to Premier Stalin's will?

"Washington and London have not reached any agreement concerning the Palestine or Indian issues. On Churchill's part, he thinks that as these questions solely concern Britain, the United States should not interfere. On the other hand, in connection with the Soviet-Finnish issue, Premier Stalin also has taken a similar attitude by not allowing America to meddle in the issue.

"This war was primarily started by Brtiain for the avowed sake of saving Poland. However, the situation today is such that Churchill is expressing sympathy for the policy of the Soviets who are attacking Poland."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 10

The retaliation fire on London of V-1 continues with short intervals.

The big defensive battle in the Caen area yesterday reached the town itself. After embittered street-to-street and house-to-house fighting in which our troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, our adversary pushed through our lines toward the southern border of Caen. Enemy tank attacks at Grainville were foiled and the fighting is still continuing at one point where the enemy succeeded in achieving a dent on both sides of the Caumont-Caen Road.

Between Airel and Sainteny, the enemy gained only little ground. South of La Haye du Puits, several enemy attacks were repulsed while west of this town the enemy deployment positions were dispersed by our concentrated artillery fire.

In last week's fighting in the southwestern part of Cherbourg Peninsula, the 77th Infantry Division under the command of Colonel of the Reserve Bacherer and the fighting group of the 243rd Infantry Division commanded by Colonel Klosterkaemper particularly distinguished themselves

An additional 239 terrorists and saboteurs in the French area were wiped out yesterday.

Off the Dutch and northern French coasts, our patrol boats on the night of July 8 sank two British motor torpedo-boats, damaged four others and scored numerous hits on several other boats. One German vessel was lost In the Gulf of St. Malo, our patrol boats caused enemy destroyers to withdraw and one enemy destroyer was damaged.

In Italy, our troops fighting along the western coastal road near Voltera, Poggibonsi, Grozzo and along the Adriatic coast held their positions tenaciously yesterday. Although supported by superior infantry and tank forces as well as by heavy artillery fire and incessant air attacks, the enemy did not succeed in achieving a break-through at any point. Fighting was still going on last night at some points where the enemy succeeded in making local dents.

At the Eastern Front, enemy attacks at Kovel following the outstanding defensive success achieved by our troops have lessened in intensity. West of Baranovichi, our divisions on the Szczara and on both sides of Slonim checked the Soviets who were pushing forward with strong infantry and tank forces.

The defenders of Vilna held the town against numerous enemy attacks supported by tanks and inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers. Northwest of Vilna, the Soviets were thrown back by our counter-attack.

Heavy fighting is in progress along the road leading from Kauen to Duenaburg, and our troops made a successful counter-attack. Northwest of Polotsk, the attempts at breaking through made by several Soviet rifle divisions were foiled by the stiff resistance offered by our troops. In the heavy defensive fighting in Orzha, Major Lamprecht, Commander of a Hamburg Light Flak Detachment, was given a citation for extraordinary bravery.

Strong battleplane squadrons participated continuously in the heavy fighting on the ground and they smashed numerous Soviet tanks, guns and several hundred enemy vehicles. Our bombers and night-fighters made effective night attacks on the Soviet rear communication lines causing conflagrations in fuel depots and heavy explosions especially in the railway stations of Korosten, Olevsk and Rovno.

U.S. bomber formations scattered bombs on the Ploesti area yesterday, while some enemy aircraft last night bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Our naval forces, flak on board merchantmen and naval flak between July 1 and 10 shot down 66 enemy aircraft.

Japanese Pressing Mop-Up Operations In Nu River Terrain

(Continued From Page 1)

India after the rainy season is over.

In the Nu River sector, the 20th and 11th Army Corps of the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces, which penetrated into the western area of the Nu River with a dream of retaking the Burma Road, suffered tremendous losses at the hands of the Japanese in the north area of Tengyueh and in the Lungling zone. Against the 76th, 87th and 88th divisions of the enemy's First Army Corps, which invaded the northeastern area of Lungling towards the end of last month, the Japanese Units have daily launched furious attack, dealing them smashing blows. In order to regain their lost position, the enemy's 76th division on the evening of July 5 appeared to the north of Mangshih, but crack Japanese Units severely attacked them and annihilated over 1,500 of the enemy. Japanese mopping-up operations are still being carried on.

Contrary to Chiang Kai-shek's great expectations, the present Nu river offensive by the enemy is turning into a great tragedy, and this fact, coupled with the miserable defeats incurred in Central and South China, is increasing Chungking's irritation.

In the Myitkyina area, the vaunted encirclement operations by the American-trained 14th division, the newly-organized 31st division and the American forces show no progress, and they are being crushed everywhere by the Japanese on the spot. On July 6, the Japanese Units launched a night attack on the enemy's main position when the enemy left 138 bodies on the battlefield and 76 were taken prisoner by the Japanese. In the 50 days since the enemy invasion on May 17, the enemy have sustained casualties of 11,000. On top of this, the number of deserters and those surrendering is said to be increasing.

U.S. MILITARY MISSION TO TEACH PERUVIAN ARMY

Hull Signs Four-Year Agreement With Garland for Dispatch of Party

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—The agreement providing for the dispatch of an American military mission to Peru was signed today by Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, and Dr. Eduardo Garland, Peruvian Charge d'Affaires in Washington, it was announced today by the State Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

The agreement contains provisions generally similar to those contained in the agreement between the United States and certain other American Republics providing for U.S. army and naval officers to advise the armed forces of those countries.

The new agreement with Peru is for a period of four years from the date of signature but may be extended at the request of the Government of Peru, the dispatch said.

New Glider Record Made

Domei

NUREMBERG, July 10.—A model glider built by Herbert Spiegel, a German school boy, established a new German record when it flew a distance of 30 kilometers at a competition of model airplanes near Nuremberg today. The previous German record for model gliders is 23 kilometers.

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GERMANS INTENSIFY ITALIAN OPERATIONS

Five U.S. Tank Attacks West Of Rossignano Smashed—Foe Suspends Action

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—Increased German resistance marked by especially strong counter-attacks continued on the Italian front yesterday as the focal points of the action remained in the two coastal sectors and around Volterra.

Using only local reserves, German forces stopped all attacks by the American wing between the Tiber and the west coast in the Rossignano-Volterra and Siena-Arezzo sectors. The Americans finally succeeded in penetrating into Rossignano but five American tank attacks on the Tyrrhenian coast, after heavy artillery preparation, were smashed so badly west of Rossignano that the enemy was compelled to suspend further attacks in the afternoon.

Fierce fighting, however, is still going on for Volterra. Likewise in the central sector, the enemy's attempt to capture the road junction of Poggibonsi and Arezzo failed. Attacks by Indian troops from Umbertide in the direction of Citta di Castello and Gubbio ran up against strong German opposition and were hurled into the Tiber Valley and into Umbertide again.

In the Adriatic coastal sector, lively fighting developed between British troops and German rear-guards moving toward the Apennines while on the extreme wing along the Adriatic coast, rebel Polish break-through attempts in the Ancona area were repulsed. German thrusts were especially strong in this sector.

All enemy attacks in the area west of Osimo, although supported by particularly strong British tank formations, were beaten off with severe losses to the enemy. German weapons accounted for 37 British tanks destroyed.

Publicity Council Formed

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 10.—The Shanghai Publicity Council was inaugurated here today under the sponsorship of the local Japanese press, news agency, broadcasting organs, cultural organizations and national policy companies. In close cooperation with Chinese publicity agencies here, the new council will engage in publicity activities as well as in survey of public opinions.

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BRIGHT PROSPECTS SEEN FOR RICE CROP

70,000,000 Koku-Mark Set by Gov't Easy of Achievement, Investigations Reveal

With the planting of rice progressing most satisfactorily, the 70,000,000-koku, or approximately 350,000,000-bushels, goal of rice production set by the Government with confidence is expected to be achieved without particular difficulty, barring exceptionally inclement weather, according to the returns of the investigations conducted throughout the country by the Mainichi Shimbun through its nation-wide information network.

Agricultural efforts of the Government and farmers are now concentrated on the one great object of a 10-per cent increase in the production of rice so that at least the wartime staple foodstuff problem may be settled to the complete satisfaction of all. For this purpose, the system of awards for production over specified allocations and advanced deliveries of rice are expected to contribute enormously. In agrarian villages since June farmers have been busy planting and in the Tohoku and Hokuriku areas this has already been 100 per cent completed. It is smoothly progressing in other areas and Chugoku and Kyushu farmers are intending to complete it on the strength of the recent rainfall.

In the Hokkaido and Tohoku areas, the low temperature persisting since the spring had caused the work to be delayed by about five days to a week but weather conditions steadily improved after that and between the end of June and early July the planting was already completed. In Chosen, up to the latter part of June the drought gave more or less concern but the subsequent rainfall has dispelled all uneasiness.

2 PUBLISHING FIRMS WILL END ACTIVITIES

Chuo Koron, Kaizo Companies Advised to Dissolve by Information Board

The Chuo Koron Publishing Company and the Kaizo Publishing Company will discontinue their publications.

In this connection, it was reported that Yusaku Shimanaka, and Sanehiko Yamamoto, presidents of the Chuo Koron and Kaizo companies respectively, had conferred on Monday with Masami Hashimoto, Director of the Second Division of the Board of Information, who advised them to liquidate their publishing businesses.

The Chuo Koron company, which went into the publishing business long before the Kaizo company, published in 1889 the magazine Hanseikai Zasshi, which later developed into the Chuo Koron. In 1929, the business passed under the management of Mr. Shimanaka, its present president. April last year saw the transformation of the Chuo Koron from a special magazine into a popular periodical.

In addition to the Chuo Koron, the company publishes a number of magazines including the pictorial Science.

The Kaizo company was founded in 1919. The Kaizo, the principal magazine published by the company, changed from a popular magazine to one dealing exclusively with matters relating to the current situation in April this year. The publication of the Kaizo was stopped voluntarily last month.

At present, the company is publishing two magazines, namely, the Study in Tanka and the Study in Haiku, in addition to a number of books.

With the disappearance of the Chuo Koron and the Kaizo, Japan will have only two popular magazines, the Koron and the Gendai.

BURMESE ARRIVE IN GIFU

U Ba Maung and Party From Tokyo Make Investigation Tour

To inspect the educational and industrial facilities in Gifu Prefecture, U Ba Maung, Third Secretary of the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo, and his suite arrived at Gifu Station on Monday afternoon. They stayed overnight at the Nagaragawa Hotel.

On Tuesday morning, the Burmese party worshipped at the prefectural shrine, and visited the Insect Research Institute as well as the prefectural and municipal government offices. In the afternoon, they visited the wounded soldiers at the Kagamigahara Army Hospital and later, the Gifu Agricultural and Forestry College.

80-Year-Old Moslem Leader in Sumatra With His 17 Children Push Japan's Aims

Domei

SHONAN, July 11.—Among the many inhabitants rendering all-out cooperation to the Sumatra Military Administration as well as defense, are 80-year-old Hadji Shukoen Janbeh and his 17 children. The members of this family are wholeheartedly taking part in the religious, political and administrative fields of Sumatra's administration. Of the many children, one son is State Councillor of the West Coast State, while three others are officers in the Volunteer Corps.

Hadji Shukoen Janbeh himself, despite his advanced age, is spreading the teachings of Islam, and thus through the revival of Mohammedanism, is contributing his share for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Your correspondent paid a visit to this family and amidst the genial home surroundings, was able to glean something of the native people's determination to fulfil their part in the current war and also their attitude toward the Japanese.

The head of the family visited the sacred grounds at Mecca at the age of 25 and studied astronomy at Mecca for nine years. As a result of his intense study, he was practically blind for about six months. Following his return home, he exerted every effort to spread Mahomet's teachings in the village of Menangkabo. As a result, he became widely known among the local inhabitants as the "grand old man of Mohammedanism." In a conversation with the father and son who is at present the State Councillor, they both expressed their belief that the War of Greater East Asia is a war to determine whether Asia will rise or fall and not solely for the benefit of Japan or Sumatra.

That is one reason, they continued, why three sons were the first to volunteer their services in the Volunteer Corps upon its formation. In regard to the current war, they declared that the meaning of the present War is explained at every opportunity at various meetings.

Religious leaders, they continued, are making every effort to lead the inhabitants in order that they may render all-out cooperation to the Military Administration by offering their services in overcoming all difficulties or by offering labor service.

At the time of the Japanese occupation of the island, some inhabitants, misunderstanding the true intentions of the Japanese Forces due to the difference in language, shied away, but this was soon remedied, resulting in a brotherly friendship. The inhabitants of Menangkabo, they stressed, held a deep hostile attitude toward the Dutch ever since the revolution of 20 years ago.

CIVILIAN QUARTERS SUPPORT P.I. STAND

Brand America's 'Independence Offer' as Clever Ruse to Gain Filipinos' Sympathy

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—Standing four-square behind the present administration in connection with the government's official stand regarding America's "independence offer" to the Philippines, private circles here emphatically branded the United States move as a clever ruse to gain sympathy of Filipinos who are at present busy working for the reconstruction of their country under the leadership of President Jose P. Laurel.

The same circles strongly supported the government's declaration that America's attempt to make such an independence offer in the midst of the present realities is "an unkind imposition on our intelligence and faith."

Public opinion is vehemently opposed to such an offer, since it is premised on the reconquest of the Philippines. Such a move, they continued, would inevitably convert the Philippines into a battleground as the Japanese Forces are determined, by virtue of their Pact of Alliance with the Philippine Republic to defend every inch of Philippine soil.

They unanimously endorsed the government assertion that "With or without the Pact of Alliance with Japan, it is our inescapable duty to defend the political and territorial integrity of our nation against any and all threats from whatever source they may come" adding, "This is the duty of citizens of a free country who have the proper sense of their own dignity and correct appreciation of the meaning of freedom and independence."

Regarding the military aspect of the question, the same circles recalled President Laurel's speech before the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo last year, in which he said, "We cannot enjoy our freedom—neither Burma nor the Philippines can enjoy the freedom that has been granted them for any length of time—unless Japanese arms emerge victorious in the current war. We fully realize this, and while we are undergoing difficulties, we are determined to carry on and forego ahead until the goal of victory is achieved by the Empire of Japan. Without that victory, there cannot be any Co-Prosperity Sphere; nor can there be freedom for my country or for any other country in East Asia."

Under the present circumstances, the Filipino people cannot do less than what peoples—Burmese, Indians, Malais and Chinese—similarly situated would and should do, they concluded.

Java Music School Opening

Domei

SOLO, July 11.—A unique school for teaching classical Javanese songs and dances will shortly be opened by the Solo Sultanate Office as a part of the scheme to revive ancient Javanese culture. The director of the school is Ngabehi Handojodiprodjo, noted exponent of Javanese music.

TIMOR ISLE BUILDS SOUND FOOD SETUP

Increases Rice Production—Young and Old Eagerly Study Japanese

Domei

SINGARADJA, July 10.—Reconstruction activities on Timor Island are making swift progress with self-sufficiency in foodstuffs already attained, declared Kazen Nogami who recently returned here from the island.

Hitherto the island had been used only as a grazing ground for domestic animals, he said, but since their arrival the Japanese Forces, with the full cooperation of the islanders, had exerted their utmost and succeeded in converting the land into paddy-fields and truck gardens. Also due to the great efforts exerted by the Japanese Forces and the islanders, rice production has been greatly increased, Mr. Nogami revealed.

Regarding the fishing industry, he said that it is very promising with many varieties of fish such as tuna, swordfish and mackerel being plentiful in nearby waters. Regarding stock-raising, Mr. Nogami said that cattle, hogs, goats, and other animals are being raised, contributing greatly toward the prosecution of the war. Mineral resources can be found everywhere in the mountainous sector of the island, he declared, adding that a thoroughgoing survey will be conducted in the near future.

Continuing, Mr. Nogami said that the islanders are offering wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese Forces in the reclamation of land for farms.

Although in the past the cultural standard of the island had been extremely low, enthusiasm to learn the Japanese language has permeated among the islanders, he revealed. Not only the younger generation but the elders as well are making great progress in learning Nippon language from the Japanese soldiers, he added.

As an indication of how the Japanese language has spread throughout the island, Mr. Nogami pointed out that at present one can make himself understood anywhere in Timor through the use of Japanese. He said that in the public schools established in the villages, native children can be seen diligently studying Japanese.

The native inhabitants possess exceptionally keen eyes and ears and, therefore, can distinguish between Japanese and enemy planes even though the aircraft may be several kilometers distant. This keenness of sight and hearing is used to advanatge by the native inhabitants who serve at observation towers.

Mr. Nogami disclosed that there are approximately 3,000 overseas Chinese in the former Dutch territory. The Chinese engaged in agriculture are energetically doing their bit toward economic development, he added.

Cabinet Members Meet

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held at 10 a.m. on Tuesday attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Cabinet members. Various current problems were discussed and the meeting ended at 1:40 p.m.

Hagiwara Given Membership

Katsusuke Hagiwara was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy, it was announced on Monday.

KOBE INDIANS SET TO GRASP VICTORY

Hold Meeting to Mark Close Of Netaji Week; Reaffirm Freedom Pledge

Indian residents in Kobe reiterated their resolve to fight until victory has been won at a mass meeting marking the close of Netaji Week which was begun on July 4.

The meeting which was held on Monday at the India Club under the auspices of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League, was opened with a flag ceremony followed by the singing of the Indian national anthem.

S. Manghanmal, chairman of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League, delivered a stirring speech, exhorting the Indians to devote their total strength, material and spiritual, to gain their objective.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to say," Mr. Manghanmal declared, "that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is one of our three supreme leaders who have devoted their lives to the emancipation of Mother India. I see the able hand of God in putting us under his able guidance and leadership in our struggle to free our country."

"What we have achieved under the Netaji's leadership within such a short time is known to everybody," he continued. "Today we have a government of our own; we have an army of our own which is fighting on the soil of India to liberate her once and for all. Though the road to Delhi is still distant, the battle of justice has begun, and we are confident that we shall reach our ultimate goal."

Following the speech, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the Indians reaffirming their pledge of allegiance to the Netaji and reiterating their resolve to fight on, come what may, until victory is won.

MANCHOUKUO INCREASES AVERAGE TOBACCO PRICE

Additional ¥300,000,000 in Revenue Expected From 50 Per Cent Rise Ordered

Domei

HSINKING, July 10.—Netting an additional ¥300,000,000 in revenue, an increase of 50 per cent in the average price of tobacco in Manchoukuo was announced today in the form of an order from the Economic Minister.

The order went into effect at once.

It is computed that the measure will increase Government revenue by ¥300,000,000 a year. The measure, it was pointed out, is meant to relieve the expected strain on the Economic Equalization Fund arising from the expansion of vital industries for the output of materials needed to increase the nation's fighting power.

The increased revenue will be used to foster the development of key industries and to keep within reasonable limits the prices of such goods as will influence life in Manchoukuo.

The selection of tobacco for raising revenue was guided by the consideration that it is of little importance to the maintenance of life in Manchoukuo in relation to other commodities.

The Economic Equalization Fund has, since its establishment, been performing the function of keeping general prices at their proper level.

Concert Calendar

"Wunschkonzert" (Concert by Request), sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Soprano solo by Miss Chizuko Asano—Faure's Autumn; Clair de Lune; Debussy's Beautiful Evening; Koscak Yamada's Kane-ga Narimasu; Heishi-no-Tsuma-no Inori; 'Cello solo by Takashi Kurata—Despranes' Prelude; Rimsky-Korsakow's Flight of the Bumble Bee; Kiyoshi Nobutoki's Umi Yukaba; Violin and Piano by Kenshu Wanibuchi and Tatsuo Mizutani—Beethoven's Violin Sonata (Spring Sonata); Tenor solo by Tamotsu Kinoshita—Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Sara" (complete cycle); Kunihiko Hashimoto's Ohgimi-ni; Oroku Musume; Piano solo by Koji Taku—Albeniz's Prelude; Granados' Spanish Dance; de Falla's Fire Dance.

Japanese Lyric and Operatic Aria and Duet Evening, sponsored by the Fujiwara Opera Company, Friday, July 14, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The Artists: Miss Teruko Tsuji; Miss Futaba Takayanagi; Miss Sumiko Jo (sopranos); Yoshie Fujiwara; M. Aki (tenor); Miss Akiko Saida (alto); Keiji Miyata; Kakunen Hayashi; Kikuichi Ohchi (baritone); Yoshisuke Tomita; Hidekichi Hibino (bass). The program: First part—collections from lyric pieces by Koscak Yamada; second part—Arias from Thomas Opera Mignon; third part—Arias from Gounod's Opera Faust.

A Symphony Music Evening, sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsu-sha, featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Saturday, July 15, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Mozart's Overture—Marriage of Figaro; Bunya Ko's "Kompeki-no-Sorani Nariwataru Hatobue"; Strauss' Music of the Spheres; Moussorgsky's Nuit sur la Mont Chauve; Weber's Waltz—Invitation to the Dance; Sibelius' Finlandia.

Japanese Lyric Song and Operatic Aria Evening, sponsored by the Tokyo Kageki Kyokai (proceeds will be donated to the Army); Monday, July 17, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani (soprano); Miss Sumiko Isomura (soprano); Miss Haruko Asakura (soprano); M. Tomita (tenor); Shingo Iwai (tenor); Miss Ryoko Fujiwara (soprano). In addition to operatic arias, operatic duet, quartet and quintet will be sung.

Axis Diplomats Pray For Japan's Victory At Iwashimizu Shrine

In order to pray for the ultimate victory of Japan in the present war, K. A. Balser, German Consul-General of Kobe and Osaka, paid a visit to the Iwashimizu Grand Shrine, Yawata, Kyoto Prefecture, at 10 a.m., Tuesday, accompanied by members of the Consulate staff. Colonel Omero Principini, Charge d'Affaires of the Italian Social Republic in Tokyo, also paid homage at the Shrine on July 6 for the same purpose.

BALINESE RESOLVED TO FIGHT FOR JAPAN

Soetoemo, Public Works Chief, Set to Bolster Island's Fighting Strength

Domei

SINGARADJA, July 9.—With a burning spirit of patriotism and a profound feeling of gratitude to Japan, Mr. Soetoemo, Chief of the Public Works Bureau of Bali Island, has been exerting his utmost in administration of public works ever since the Japanese landing on Bali Island.

On the occasion of the Japanese occupation of Bali Island, he gathered together the local inhabitants to repair roads and bridges, and for rendering meritorious services, he received a letter of commendation from the commander of a Japanese Unit.

Following the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration on this island, he contributed much to the administration of public works. When a decree for the organization of the Bali Volunteer Defense Corps was promulgated recently, he resolved to enlist in it, saying that the time had arrived for Indonesians to repay the kindness shown by the Japanese.

Upon learning of her husband's resolution, Mrs. Soetoemo encouraged him by declaring, "If I were a man, I too would enlist in the Volunteer Defense Army; please do the work of two persons." Both the husband and wife appeared before competent authorities to entreat the acceptance of his application for enlistment.

Although his application was kindly turned down he persistently begged the authorities again and again for reconsideration of their decision. It was only after he had been persuaded to continue his work in the field of public works with the spirit of a man fighting for the defense of his country, that he accepted the authorities' decision.

When interviewed, he said that it is impossible for Indonesians to remain silent and inactive toward the Japanese who are fighting this war for the destruction of the enemy who has oppressed the Indonesians to such an extent that they cannot but recall those incidents with horror. He added that Indonesians are now burning with determination to take up arms and sacrifice their all under the Japanese flag.

He also declared that although he had been dissuaded from participating in the Defense Army, he will exert every effort in cooperating with the Military Administration in bolstering the fighting strength.

ENEMY'S COLLAPSE PREDICTED BY BOSE

Netaji Broadcasts That I.N.A. Will Fight to Last Man to Attain Victory

Domei

BURMESE BASE, July 10.—Addressing the Indians over the radio from the broadcasting station of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on the fifth and sixth days of Netaji Week on the subjects of "The European War and India" and "Conditions in East Asia" respectively, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, predicted the inevitable collapse of the anti-Axis nations which have no true war objectives and have thrown the whole world in the current conflagration to materialize their sinister ambition of controlling the world.

In the course of his addresses, the Netaji thoroughly examined all events in relation with the current World War enumerating the weak points which will eventually lead the anti-Axis countries to final catastrophe.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Netaji stressed the importance of fighting morale in deciding the final outcome of the present titanic war, while he also said that arms may influence the progress of war in his address on the sixth day of Netaji Week.

Fully confident of final victory for Germany and Japan, the Netaji further declared, "The Indian struggle for independence cannot be influenced by the progress of the European War. No matter how the war situation may turn out in Europe, we are today sure of the God-sent chance to liberate India. Britain may resort to drastic measures to salvage its fast declining prestige but the Indian National Army is determined to fight to the last at all costs. No human devices will obstruct our drive for final victory."

Bhonsale Reviews Troops

Domei

SHONAN, July 10.—Netaji Week, which started on July 4, ended today with the featuring of various programs held here.

Colonel J. K. Bhonsale, Chief of Staff of the Indian National Army, at 11 a.m. today reviewed the Azad Hind Fauj which later paraded through the streets of the city.

Pushing Freedom Fight

Domei

MANILA, July 10.—In a statement issued today on the occasion of the closing of the local 'Netaji Week' celebration which was held from July 4 to 10, R. Bhoja, Chairman of the committee in charge of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League, reiterated the Indians' grim determination to prosecute the present war until India's complete freedom was won.

Mr. Bhoja said: "We are naturally happy over the successes of our army because every foot of Indian soil wrested from the enemy brings us that much nearer to our goal. We are confident that further successes will be ours in the war in India because our war is righteous and because we are fighting for our birthright—freedom. Success may follow success as no doubt it will, but we, Indians, will not rest until final victory is won, until the Indian national flag is planted on Delhi, and until all foreign oppression is driven away from our land."

Declaring that all Indians behind the lines have pledged their services and fortunes and that the present struggle is not in vain, Mr. Bhoja said, "Confident of the righteousness of our cause, we will fight until success is ours. And victory will be ours as surely as day follows night. Jai Hind!"

In the meanwhile, Karam Singh Gill, spokesman for the local chapter, in speaking over the radio the same night outlined the long history of India's struggle for freedom which has now entered the "final decisive stage." He pointed out that since 1757 the history of India has been marked by a series of uprisings which the British mercilessly struck down with the shedding of much Indian blood.

Mr. Gill said that the final impetus for the successful War of Independence now raging came with the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia and the successive defeats suffered by the Anglo-Americans in the Orient. Relating how the Indians in East Asia, inspired by Japan's leadership, had banded together, he asserted that it was finally put into action with the dramatic arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose from Berlin to personally lead the newly formed Indian National Army into India itself.

Recalling the achievements of the Azad Hind Fauj since then, the spokesman stated: "Free India is now on the march! The mark of history is being written on the heights around Imphal, where Indian blood is being shed every moment that India may be free, that a nation so long held in bondage and abject poverty may once more enjoy its rightful place among the concert of free nations. The march to Delhi is on, and confident in the righteousness of our cause, we cannot fail. With the aid of divine Providence, we will not fail."

Indonesian Seamen Graduate

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 11.—Seventy-one Indonesian youths for the first time were given diplomas as ship officers at the commencement ceremony of the Djakarta Seamen's Training Institute held here recently.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1944

Disharmony at Bretton Woods

The International Monetary Conference now being held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, under the auspices of the United States is apparently finding hard sledding.

Reports tell of the Mexican delegation pushing the parity of silver in direct opposition to the exclusive advocacy of gold by the United States, of a group of American senators sponsoring a movement for the use of silver in sabotage of the official gold policy of the United States Treasury Department, of the Chungking and British delegations also veering toward this unorthodox doctrine, of Lord Keynes of the British delegation throwing cold water on the conference by admitting the imperfections of the currency stabilization scheme which is the heart of the conference agenda, and of the financial adviser of Premier Stalin bluntly writing that the imperialistic trade program envisaged by the conference is incompatible with the autarchic economy which constitutes the basic principle of the Soviet system.

No wonder a spokesman of the United States Treasury Department admitted that the conference might have to adjourn without reaching any agreement.

It takes no detailed analysis of the agenda of the conference, no profound study by technical experts of the schemes presented to the conference, to discover the reasons for the disharmony which prevails at Bretton Woods. The basic reason is to be found not in the details but in the fundamental selfish motive of the United States in calling this conference.

For what the United States seeks, under the guise of setting up an international currency stabilization fund which would purportedly facilitate a free flow of foreign trade on a world-wide basis in the future, is to create a condition under which the United States would be able to dominate the markets of the world for the disposal of her surplus goods. Her bloated productive capacity with no available outlet save for temporary and unstable war needs, her disrupted domestic economy with its impasse which the New Deal has been unable to remedy, her insatiable demand for a luxury standard of living completely out of balance with the rest of the world, all call for solution through dollar imperialism and the exploitation of other countries.

By creating an international exchange system based on the vast hoard of gold of which she possesses a virtual monopoly, the United States hopes to create a mechanism which would enable her to control and regulate the trade of the whole world to her own exclusive advantage. No wonder Britain, although forced by her present economic impotence to compromise with her irresistible American ally, seeks to obstruct the American program which would sweep away British competition. No wonder the lesser states, knowing that they have been marked out by the United States for victimization and exploitation, are raising every possible objection.

The past record of the United States which wrecked the World Economic Conference at London in 1933, which maintains the highest tariff barriers in the world, which steadfastly refuses to enter into reciprocal trading agreements, shows that the United States has no conception of a system of real free trade. Her freezing of the assets of Japan, Germany, and Italy even before the war; her attempt at the economic strangulation of Japan through embargoes before the war; her present economic coercion of neutral states, all prove that her fundamental policy is to force her will arbitrarily upon other nations by using her economic power as a bludgeon.

It is clear that in the present monetary conference likewise, the United States is seeking to establish an organization through which she will be able to use her gold monopoly as a club to force other nations to serve as her tools in her scheme for the domination of world trade. With the United States motivated by such a philosophy of economic force, it is no wonder that the monetary conference sponsored by her is doomed to disharmony and failure. Real world economic cooperation must spring from some other source and under a more just philosophy.

Wallace's Chungking Souvenir

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace has now returned to the United States, bringing back with him as the sole tangible and publicly announced souvenir of his visit to Chungking the agreement which he concluded with Chiang Kai-shek. This agreement, outlining roughly the basis for "collaboration" between the United States and Chungking in the military, economic, and political fields, reveals how sinister was the purpose of Wallace's mission.

The first item in the agreement provides for "cooperation" in the war against Japan. But how meaningless and hollow is this cooperation can be surmised from the fact that the United States has only sent a very small quantity of war materials to Chungking during the past years. Although Wallace may have agreed to ship a greater amount of Lend-Lease materials in the future in order to encourage Chungking to greater bloodshed, it must be clear to the leaders of the rebel Chinese regime that the United States still gravely suspects Chiang of using Lend-Lease goods to strengthen his dictatorship and that the United States, for this reason, may continue to withhold her shipment.

The second, third and sixth items bring out the real imperialistic designs of the United States in China. These provisions lay down the basis for long-term arrangement for the economic and commercial development of China. Realizing the potential value of China as a dumping ground for surplus American products in the post-war period, the United States is apparently seeking to forestall other anti-Axis nations by acquiring valuable economic concessions from Chungking.

The fourth and fifth items open the doors for American intervention in the domestic affairs of Chungking in the future. Chungking promises under these clauses to democratize its regime and, at the same time, recognize the right of the United States to lend her assistance in the enforcement of a constitutional government in Chungking. By agreeing to these terms, Chungking has lost whatever independence it formerly possessed. Apparently, in the future, the administrative activities of Chungking will be subject to the surveillance of the United States. No doubt the United States will be given a number of occasions for meddling in the internal affairs of Chungking as chaos and confusion are sure to result from the establishment of a "popular" government there.

The drab treatment accorded to Chungking in this agreement reveals clearly the intention of the United States to utilize the rebel Chinese regime as her puppet. The agreement is a definite sign that Chungking will not be given equality of treatment as one of the respected, independent members of the "Big Four" of the anti-Axis camp.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

The body of man is his garment:

Warp and woof of that garment are cunningly woven.
With threads very surely compacted:

God, even God himself,
Hath deigned to wear this our garment.
Prophets and holy sages
Have donned it also:

Yet we, poor mortals,
Though we wear this garment with heedfullest care,
Soil it and mar it most shamefully:

And thus soiled, marred,
At length we lay it aside,

THE GUIDING LIGHTS OF CHINA'S PEACE MOVE

Sino-Japanese Collaboration Stressed Among People

By LIN PAI SHENG
Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China
(From the China Leader)

The fifth year of the National Government's return to the Capital at Nanking is being ushered in at a time when the world is undergoing an epochal development. In reviewing the past, and looking to the future, we reiterate our stand in regard to the Peace Movement.

First, the Peace Movement is the re-birth of the National Revolution and is the inevitable result of the development in which China's desire for freedom and equality has been sublimated into a greater desire for the emancipation of East Asia.

Second, the Peace Movement is not aimed at an hour of ease but is directed at a general peace which shall endure through the generations.

Third, the Peace Movement is a warfare of political ideology based on the principle of nationalism and derived from the self-awakening of racialism among East Asiatic peoples. Its success and failure will depend, to a large extent, on whether or not this political ideology can be realized.

According to the first point of view, it is evident that the Revolutionary Movement in China is an inseparable part of the present struggle for the liberation of East Asia. The Meiji Restoration in Japan and the National Revolution in China are the principal driving forces behind the current conflict. The overthrow of international aggressionism and the realization of the principle "Live and Let Live" is a revolutionary task of the epoch, designed to bring about a New World Order. Therefore, the War of Greater East Asia is but a natural outcome of the revolutionary forces which have been working in China, Japan and East Asia. Hence, China's participation in the War is the predestined result of historical developments in the course of world events. It is China's inevitable responsibility.

As a Political Device

By the second point, it is meant that if we should utilize the Peace Movement as a political device, if we should be greedy of private honors and selfish gains in the course of the Movement, if we should sow the poisonous seeds advocating a re-entry into war when a general peace might be possibly realized, the Peace Movement would be nothing but a short-sighted and a spurious movement which would not be worth the support of both China and her friendly ally, Japan.

According to the third point, it is clear that the Peace Movement, as an instrument for the furtherance of political ideology, does not tolerate the interpretation of individual views and the attainment of personal gains; rather, it appeals and answers to the will of the people. For, at the time President Wang Ching-wei's telegraphic message containing the peace proposals was dispatched on December 29, 1938, three measures had already been decided:

First, in case Chungking should accept the peace proposals, a general peace would be brought about in the name of the Party and the Nation.

Second, should Chungking entertain misgivings which might prevent it from making direct negotiations for peace, we, as mediators, would render useful assistance for the opening of such negotiations.

Third, in case of our failure along these two avenues, we stood ready to take up our stand, and, in true revolutionary spirit, to consolidate the Peace Movement for the purpose of improving Sino-Japanese relations and to forward the interests of East Asia so that firm foundations would be laid for the realization of a general peace in this part of the world. This was our decision at the time. Our program through these years has followed these lines. For the realization of our revolutionary ideals we are ready to brave whatever dangers there may be. We desire nothing but to see the realization of our ideals. Fearless of death, we balk at no sacrifice.

Guiding Principles

These three mentioned points of view represent the guiding principles which have governed the trend of events in China during the past six or seven years.

The first year of the National Government's return to the Capital shaped the staunch framework of China's Peace Movement. The Basic Treaty concluded between China and Japan on November 30, 1940, and the Joint Declaration issued by the Governments of China, Japan and Manchoukuo paved the way for the establishment of amiable relations between the East Asiatic nations. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in 1941 immediately stemmed the tide of influence which had governed the relationship of East Asiatic countries with alien Powers, and projected the Chinese Revolution into an inspired struggle for the emancipation of East Asia.

The New Citizens' Movement, inaugurated in 1942, has swept away all the selfish desires for self-aggrandizement, thus blazing an open trail for the promotion of the Peace Movement among the masses of China. By so doing, the fundamental conceptions regarding such things as the Sino-Japanese relations, the rejuvenation of China, and the defense of East Asia—such ideas as were once entertained by only a few able partisans—have now been disseminated among the majority of China's people.

On January 9, 1943, China entered the present War. On October 30 of the same year she concluded a Treaty of Alliance with Japan to replace the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, and on November 6, 1943, the Joint Declaration was issued at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. This train of events, on the one hand, indicated the process by which a system of collaboration was created and developed among the East Asiatic peoples for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. On the other hand, it signified the establishment of a guiding principle of cooperation for the construction of a new East Asia. And we are now on the threshold of the fifth year of the National Government's return to its capital at Nanking.

Burma's New Economy

Severance of Baneful Ties With Britain at a Single Blow Hastened Realization of Independent Organization

By HARUSADA TAKAHASHI
(From the Shin Toa Keizai)

There is no economy which does not possess historical continuity. Any change, however radical, which may come over it cannot eradicate this altogether. Japanese economy, for instance, has encountered many events of great significance such as the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, all of which inexorably demanded changes and modifications of various kinds. In spite of many alterations and conversions which it has actually undergone, however, there has been no interruption of the current of economy itself; its essential continuity has invariably survived them. What is true of Japan is also true of Burma.

Stupendous events indeed for Burma, were her declaration of war upon Britain, her attainment of independence and the casting of her lot with the countries within the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia. Her national economy is, in the sequel of these events, now playing an important role in the way of supplying war materials for the Axis cause for which she is fighting. Notwithstanding these revolutionary changes, the continuity of Burmese economy is not lost.

In discussing the economy of regenerated Burma, attention may first be directed to three forms of exploitation to which the Burmese people have been subjected. Firstly, the old ties binding Burma to Britain and America have been severed beyond all doubt. The tax system formerly enforced as forming part of British India has been supplanted by a new type worked out on the principle of Burma for the Burmese. Under the new system, the revenue from the taxes paid by the people is expended for the benefit of the Burmese in accordance with their own wishes. The properties of British, American and other enemy subjects are now in the custody of the Burmese Government, and the old Anglo-Saxon way of exploiting through the utilization of these properties will be eliminated completely by victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Alms to Priests

Secondly, the Burmese practice of giving alms to Buddhist priests claims attention. It may be said that this is a problem which the Burmese people themselves should have solved or solve hereafter, but if we go deeper into the matter, it will be found that nefarious British policy was at the bottom of the perpetuation of this evil custom. It has been Britain's favorite tactics to leave intact even those customs which clearly call for abolition if she sees her own advantage in their continuous existence. We have no doubt that the Burmese people, now infused with fresh energy, will show no hesitation in reforming matters, but it is, at the same time, up to the Japanese people to give them wise guidance as a senior nation. About 70 per cent of the Buddhist priests in Burma are Indians. It is hardly necessary to point out that an over-abundance of unproductive people is bound to reduce any country to a state of impoverishment.

Thirdly, there is the problem of Indian merchants. This is also a problem to be settled by the Burmese themselves, and the manner of its solution depends on how the national economy of Burma is to be fundamentally constituted in future. Efforts must be made to settle it, as speedily as possible, in a manner calculated to heighten the productive capacity of the national economy as a whole.

Of these three problems, the first-mentioned is the only one that has already been disposed of by the War of Greater East Asia. It is of very great significance, for thanks to its solution, Burma is now in a position to construct and develop her own national economy. Without independence, the autonomous development of the national economy is impossible. It is a well-known fact that China has labored very strenuously for many years for the purpose of securing tariff autonomy. Burma was fortunate enough to gain an independent status in a very short time. The economy to be developed hereafter is one which the Burmese people can properly call their own. The economic exploitation of Burma by Britain and other countries did not come singly. It was always accompanied, overtly or covertly, by a control or an intervention of some form or other. In truth, there can be no exploitation without control of some sort on the part of the exploiters. How bright a future Burma has which has rid itself of the baneful influences of exploitation and control in a twinkling, as it were, can easily be imagined.

An Independent Economy

Under these happy auspices, Burma is forming her own national economy. In this connection, there are two points claiming attention. One is the continuity of economy, to which reference has already been made, and the other is the mission devolving on Burma as one of the constituents of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia. These two problems are so interrelated that they cannot be considered separately. Just as Burma has a continuity of her own, so have China, Manchoukuo and all other countries. This continuity may roughly be taken to mean the peculiarities or characteristics of the regions concerned, but this definition is somewhat wanting, for the element of changeability must be taken into account in conjunction with them. To explain this by concrete examples, quinine produced in Java, which has a world-wide fame for its production, may cease to monopolize the world market, for not only has Germany been producing an equivalent of quinine synthetically but a recent telegram reports a similar success in America in the manufacture of synthetic quinine. Similarly, the development of the synthetic rubber Industry and a large-scale plantation of rubber trees in South America and elsewhere may rob the Southern Regions of their present proud position as the rubber producing centers. As can be understood by these examples, it is not altogether correct to regard the present industries of Burma as unalterably fixed. On the other hand, it must be admitted that it is manifestly impossible to change what actually exists at will. To attempt such a thing would be flying in the face of the stern fact of continuity. What is said of Burma applies to all other regions. In order to combine all these regions organically, a comprehensive economic structure must be set up, and to meet this requirement the gigantic economic structure of the so-called Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia is in the process of formation.

As everybody knows, Burma forms the foremost western zone of military operations, and consequently it is impossible to consider its industry and economy independently of the war situation. This is especially so, as the present war is one not being fought by Japan alone but in unison with other East Asiatic nations.

Rice Surplus

The various industries in Burma are showing much activity at present. Concerning rice, for the production of which Burma has a world-wide fame, its yield naturally declined temporarily at the initial stage of the war in the districts ravaged by the enemy, because the local farmers had to take refuge in safer zones. Once these districts were cleared of the enemy, peace and order were restored with almost incredible speed, thanks to the unanimous support of the Japanese cause by the populace. Consequently, the decline in the production of rice was not very serious. It must be remembered, however, that the major part of about 3,000,000 tons of rice which Burma used to export before the war went to countries outside of Greater East Asia. Deprived of its former market, this large quantity of rice cannot be hoped to be disposed of successfully each year. To make purchases of this surplus without prospects of its consumption would only result in a vicious inflation of currency. This difficulty still persists in Burma, and the blame must be laid at Britain's door. This can easily be understood by comparing Burmese agriculture with that of the Japanese. In Japan, the crops grown are of many kinds, and, besides, many farmers engage in stock-farming and other productive industries. In singular contrast with this many-sided Japanese agriculture, that of the Burmese is confined to the rice crop. It is, of course, undeniable that the world economy has been developing rapidly along the lines of international division of work, but, then, this tendency has always been utilized by Britain and America, who have hitherto been dominant in the world, in a manner conducive to their own advantage. What was beneficial to Britain was harmful to Burma. The time has now come for Burma to liquidate such anomalous economy and set up a new system calculated to advance the true welfare of her people. Instead of confining attention to the cultivation of rice, its agriculture must be widely diversified, and, in fact, trends in that country are steadily moving in this direction. It is, indeed, reassuring to note that a similar tendency is manifest in all industries in Burma.

WASTE OF MANPOWER IN UNITED STATES

Government Employees Complain of Lack of Work

Part II

In business and industry, the men who operate their departments the most efficiently and economically are the ones who get the promotions. Since the government policy appears to be to spend instead of save, throughout the service, generally, the men and women who have the most employees are the ones who get the highest salaries. A premium is placed on waste. The more money you throw away on useless personnel, the more money the government pays you.

Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commissioner, admits that it is the general impression that if an administrator cuts his payroll his salary will be reduced, but he contends that the Civil Service is looking for administrators and supervisors who eliminate the waste in manpower.

"In fact," he says, "we would like to learn of someone who has succeeded in abolishing his own job. If his own agency hasn't rewarded him by giving him a more important job we feel sure dozens of administrators would like to know about him."

The fact that, as far as the head of the Civil Service knows, no government employee has ever succeeded in abolishing his own job is good evidence of the appalling situation. I am sure Mr. Flemming is sincere in believing that there are administrators who are seeking men and women who will help them eliminate non-essential jobs, and there must be some scattered here and there. But in all my interviews with employees, in all the letters I have received telling me of conditions, I have never found any indication that they actually exist.

The evidence is to the contrary. Said one disgusted man: "I wish Mr. Flemming could show me one man or woman who has been promoted because he practiced economy. I gave up a good job with a law firm and came to Washington for less money than I was getting, thinking I could help out in the war effort. I landed in a department where half the employees could do all the work. When I suggested ideas about saving money and manpower, the stuffed shirt in charge told me to mind my own business. He said he was building up a department, not tearing one down."

Has No Authority

The Civil Service would like to stop waste of manpower, but it has no authority to probe departments and cut out the dead wood. Mr. Flemming fearlessly points out: "There are still entirely too many persons on the public payroll who seem more interested in fighting to retain red tape than they are in the government's placing itself in a position where it can make the maximum contribution to our fighting forces.

"There are still many supervisors who, when they find they have a surplus of personnel, are unwilling to recommend that some of their employees be transferred to positions where they could really serve the government."

That's true talk from the man in the government who is in the best position to know. Administration spokesmen who quibble, "Anonymous letters don't mean anything. Let's see some concrete evidence," might well listen to the Civil Service Commissioner.

Although the Civil Service, if it had the authority, would undoubtedly attempt to streamline the government departments (but probably not so ruthlessly as private businesses have done), I find a disturbing note in its statements to workers who are worrying about what will happen to them after the war. The Civil Service, through an article by Joseph E. Evans, handed out by its Public Relations Department, predicts a jobs-for-everybody "planned society" after the war, and assures us "the government service will almost certainly be larger after the war than it was before the war." In other words, while admitting that there is a waste of manpower in government today, the Civil Service is certain that after the war few of the million and more who will be added because of the war will never be taken off the payroll!

A new bill recommended by the President proposes overtime pay for all Civil Service employees. It would add more than $380,000,000 a year to the government payroll. I am heartily in favor of overtime pay for those who really earn it, but I don't believe in unrestricted overtime. If it is passed unamended, the bill will encourage thousands to loaf a few hours longer every week.

Every government employee who comes or writes to me and other members of Congress warns: "Don't ever use my name. If the administrator found out I was giving this evidence I would be fired 'with prejudice' and never would get a government job again."

Letter of Protest

This is no idle fear. Congressman Earl Wilson of Indiana recently stated in the House of Representatives that after he inserted in the "Congressional Record" an unsigned letter from an employee, protesting about the waste of manpower, a government employee was fired because her superior suspected her of writing the letter. Congressman Wilson used pressure and got the employee reinstated.

Wilson recently attempted to insert in the "Record" 500 more letters of the same kind, but was stopped because another congressman would not give the necessary unanimous consent unless the names were printed.

Most of these protesting employees want to stay in government service. But they want to be working, and at some essential task. One employee wrote to a newspaper: "In the biggest war plant of them all, the War Department, people are permitted to sit around—just sit—waiting for work that never or hardly ever comes."

One stenographer in another department told me her supervisor warned her not to read newspapers —"But you can read books. It's hard to get a newspaper off your desk when somebody comes in, but you can slip a book in a drawer."

In the War Production Board a stenographer polled 100 other stenographers and found that 17 complained because they were overworked and the others complained because they didn't have enough to do.

A clerk told me, "In my department we had a job the other day that would keep three girls busy all day. I chose three out of twelve in the office, and it started a riot. The nine who weren't chosen complained for hours."

Newspaper clippings of letters from workers give me statements as these:

"I am earning more than $3,000 a year and not working one-tenth as hard as I could. My duties are such that a person with half my training and salary could handle them."... "A golden river of taxpayers' money is being squandered on nonessential salaries." ... "There are many of us who are wondering whether we should sit still and be paid for loafing, or whether we should bestir ourselves to improve the situation and take the unpleasant consequences that so often result when the little man calls attention to official incompetence. This war is a serious affair."

Employees Idle

An employee in the Department of Agriculture writes: "I am upset over this situation so I cannot express myself adequately. Men loaf all day long, only a few typists work, yet they are expanding this department." ... A Reconstruction Finance Commission employee wrote: "Men and stenographers stand idle here, yet they are still adding people." ... From Social Security comes: "Half the people here are unnecessary."

A stenographer who went through a War Department training school told me that the school had 110 typewriters on 110 desks and that at no time were more than 80 in use. And the government is commandeering typewriters from businesses!

"There were eight people running the department," she said, "and one spent almost all her time filing the practice sheets we wrote. They had six or seven files full of these practice letters which weren't any use. If anybody wanted to find out about us they would look at our grades. As far as I could see they never needed more than two of the four instructors. I looked in there the other day and there were only four girls being trained. And eight people running the department!"

I have a letter which says: "In the Department of Labor, the Wage and Hour Division, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Employment Service, and the Apprenticeship branch of the Bureau of Standards have been transferred out of the Department. Despite all these transfers, the personnel has not been reduced one iota. Why does not the chief make an effort to reduce the strain on war workers by detailing some of his clerks to agencies clamoring for stenographers and typists? We are in war now."

The same condition exists in government work throughout the nation, for I have received letters protesting government waste in every part of the country.

(To Be Concluded)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Cooperation Between Japan And China

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

A further step in economic and industrial collaboration between Japan and China was taken recently when an agreement was reached between the two countries on a general outline for the adjustment of the "companies affiliated to the Central China Development Company, and carried out in conformity with the spirit of the Japan-China Joint Declaration, and on the basis of the objectives of the Japan-China Alliance Treaty." Details of the agreement will be drafted on the basis of a joint outline and in full consideration of the actual condition of the companies with the ultimate object of contributing to the successful prosecution of the war. This agreement has to apply to eleven Japanese-Chinese industrial companies. The far-reaching effect of the proposed adjustment can be understood by a study of the general points pertaining to it. The adjustment is to be carried out along four main lines, namely, direction, supervision, capital funds, personnel and other affairs. One of the main points of the agreed outline is that the organization, management and control of the companies be subject to Chinese laws and regulations, the effect of which is to place the supervision and control of the companies completely under the authority of the National Government of China.

In accordance with the objectives of the Japan-China Joint Declaration and the Japan-China Alliance Treaty all the eleven companies subject to adjustment will extend all-out cooperation to the war effort under the direction of the National Government of China. The needs of these companies in respect of industrial funds, materials and technical assistance will be supplied by the Central China Development Company to which they are affiliated. By this means Chinese industries will be in a position to contribute very materially to the war effort, but it must be remembered that such a contribution would have been practically impossible had it not been for the excellent work done by the Japanese authorities, in repairing, reconstructing, and bringing into the present efficient state these eleven companies all of which suffered badly during the initial stage of the war. In addition to these eleven companies six others, belonging to British and American interests will be transferred to Chinese by the Japanese authorities. Among them are such well-known Shanghai companies, as Shanghai Telephone, Shanghai Power, and Shanghai Gas.

The vesting of the control of these adjusted companies in the Chinese is not merely in name but is also to be in fact. The ratio of Chinese capital to the capital contributed by Japanese will be fixed, the Chinese representing 51 per cent and Japanese less than 49 per cent of the total sums subscribed. As a matter of principle Chinese will have a majority on the Boards of Directors, and the Presidents of all the companies will be Chinese. More than half of the more senior members of the staffs as well as the sectional bureau chiefs will be appointed from among the Chinese and the Chinese and Japanese members of the staffs will be treated on equal terms. All books, documents, correspondence, etc., will be kept in the Chinese language which will be recognized as the official language, Japanese serving as a secondary official language. This agreement is one more manifestation of the increasing confidence and mutual trust between Japan and China which are the corner stones of the great edifice of cooperation which is being built up in China.

Fruits of Wisdom

Comport thyself in life as at a banquet. If a plate is offered thee, extend thy hand and take it moderately; if it is to be withdrawn, do not detain it. If it come not to thy side, make not thy desire loudly known, but wait patiently till it be offered thee.—Epictetus.

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Five great enemies to peace inhabit with us: viz., avarice, ambition, envy, anger, and pride. If those enemies were to be banished, we should infallibly enjoy perpetual peace.—Petrarch.

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We have more poets than judges and interpreters of poetry. It is easier to write an indifferent poem than to understand a good one.—Montaigne.

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As the bee collects nectar and departs without injuring the flower, or its color or scent, so let a sage dwell in his village.—Dhammapada.

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Few men are so obstinate in their atheism, that a pressing danger will not compel them to the acknowledgment of a divine power.—Plato.